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physics); Professor Easterfield, of Wellington, N. Z. (chemistry); Professor Skeats, of Melbourne (geology and mineralogy); Mr. Charles Hedley, of Sydney (biology); Mr. A. H. S. Lucas, of Sydney (geography); Mr. A. G. Hamilton, of Wellington, N. Z. (ethnology and anthropology); Mr. G. H. Knibbs, of Melbourne (social and statistical science); Mr. H. W. Potts, of the Hawkesbury College (agriculture); Professor R. W. Chapman, of Adelaide (engineering and architecture); Dr. J. Mason, of Wellington, N. Z. (sanitary science and hygiene); Mr. Peter Board, of Sydney (mental science and education). The acting permanent secretary, Mr. J. H. Maiden, can be addressed at the office of the association, Royal Society's House, Sydney, and will be glad to give further particulars and to enroll members for New South Wales.

Nature states that a movement, supported by the Linnean Society of New South Wales, is on foot to approach the Australian government with the object of having Barrow Island, sixty miles off the northwest coast, set apart as a fauna reserve. The island, which is remarkable for its kangaroo, bandicoot, rat, and wren, none of which occurs on the mainland, is likely to be leased for sheep-farming, to the detriment of the fauna. The policy of the Crown's retention of islands as sanctuaries for wild life is being amply justified by the experiences of New Zealand and the United States, and the Barrow Island fauna is worth effort to save.

THE MORLEY CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

THE open weather of the fall and winter has made it possible to push more rapidly the construction of the new Morley Chemical Laboratory of Western Reserve University. This building, which will house the departments of chemistry and geology of both undergraduate departments of the university, is situated upon the Adelbert College campus. It will provide accommodations sufficient for three hundred students in chemistry and one hundred and fifty students in geology.

The building is collegiate gothic in style, is

built of brick and concrete, with Indiana limestone trimmings, and is of fire-proof construction. It is three stories in height. The first floor will contain two large laboratory rooms, recitation rooms, offices, small research laboratory, dark rooms, a workshop and storeroom. On the second floor there will be two large laboratories, the main lecture room, with preparation room adjoining, a storage room, a small laboratory, balance room and offices. The third floor will be largely devoted to the department of geology, which department will occupy a large lecture room, a laboratory for students, a private laboratory, offices and a storeroom. This floor will provide, also, additional recitation rooms, library and reading room and a small laboratory for electrochemistry for the department of chemistry. The laboratory building will cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars and will be ready for occupancy in September, 1909.

The library of the department of chemistry will include the Morley collection of books on chemistry. These books were assembled by Professor Morley during his years of active association with Western Reserve and were given by him to the university. These books are now being reclassified and recatalogued.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE regents of the University of Wisconsin, in accordance with the recommendation of the State Timber Land Owners' Association and the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, proposed to the United States government to provide a suitable building on the university campus for the use of the U. S. Forestry Service as a laboratory for the investigation of problems connected with the utilization of forest products. The proposed building will cost \$30,000, and will be furnished with heat, light, and power by the university. The U. S. Forest Service desires to concentrate at some engineering college in the west all of its present laboratories. The purpose is to carry on an elaborate series of investigations upon all kinds of timber, with reference to adapting each to its best use, and to utilizing timber, stumps and refuse now wasted. The utilization of the by-products of the logging